

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOLUME

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

NUMBER 13.

**W. C. SMITH,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**  
FORWARDING  
—AND—  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Casa Grande, A. T.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS IN MY CARE  
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE, A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon  
and everything needed by  
**MINERS AND TEAMSTERS,**  
kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.  
**CALL AND BE CONVINCED.**

**A. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**C. SELIGMANN & CO**  
Tucson, Arizona,  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
And Wholesale Dealers in  
**Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.**  
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—  
**SCHLITZ BEER.**  
Agents for the Celebrated Victoria Water.  
Always a large stock of  
Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars on hand.  
Country Orders will be filled promptly.

**THE MACHINERY DEPOT**  
OF TUCSON,  
A Shop in which all kinds of Machine Re-  
pairing can be done.  
**Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills,**  
**Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Plumb-**  
**ing, Steam and Gas Fitting.**  
Mill Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed Wire and Iron Roofing.  
**ARDWARE, LUBRICATING OILS.**  
**JOHN GARDINER, Tucson.**

**CHARLES HOLBORN,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
—Dealer in—  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars,**  
OLD BAILEY CORNER, FLORENCE.  
Only First-Class Goods Sold.  
DEALERS IN OUTSIDE TOWNS AND CAMPS SUPPLIED AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

**J. CHAMPION.**  
Dealer in  
**Lumber, Timbers Builders' Materials.**  
—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—  
**CASA GRANDE ARIZONA.**  
ORDERS FROM FLORENCE, PINAL, SILVER KING, AND MINING CAMPS PROMPTLY  
supplied at lowest prices. A fine stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds,  
Mouldings, etc., always on hand.

**G. W. Ingalls & Co.,**  
**Real Estate and Mining Brokers,**  
Phoenix, Arizona.  
Real Estate Bought and Sold.  
Particular attention given to the sale of property, including Stock  
Ranges lands Suitable for Colonization. Abstracts furnished and  
Loans Negotiated. Catalogues of properties furnished on applica-  
tion. We refer by permission to Kales & Lewis, Bankers, and  
the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Arizona.  
**T. DAVIS.** **S. H. BRIDGE.**  
**H. S. BRIDGE & CO.,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS**  
103 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.  
(N. W. Corner Suite 8L up Stairs.)  
FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED  
SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY  
BRANCH OFFICE AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

## THE WORLD'S METHODISTS

THEY WILL HOLD A GREAT CONFER-  
ENCE IN NEW YORK.

It Will Begin at the Metropolitan Opera House May 1.—The Delegate from Japan.—The Revival that Has Preceded the Conference.

The Methodists of the world will on May 1 begin their great conference in New York city, and already delegates from the remotest parts of the earth have begun to arrive in the American metropolis.

Among them is Dr. Robert Samuel MacLay, delegate from Japan. He has been engaged in missionary work in China and Japan for over forty-one years, and is one of the principal men who undertook the Protestant translation of the Bible into the Chinese and Japanese tongues.

Since June, 1873, his work has been confined exclusively to Japan, and he speaks with enthusiasm of the progress of Methodism in that distant country. To a New York correspondent of this paper he said:

"There is little difficulty encountered in presenting the work of conversion to Christianity among the Japanese. On matters of religion they are surprisingly liberal. There are three religious sects, yet the greatest harmony exists among them. There are those who follow Buddhism, Shintoism and Confucianism. Shintoism is a religion which, so far as we know, exists only in Japan.

The term is derived from the Japanese 'shin,' a word which signifies 'God, gods, divine,' and 'to,' which means a 'way, doctrine, teaching,' etc. The inquiry, 'What is Shintoism?' is not easy to give a satisfactory reply. An examination of the Shinto literature discloses the fact that no moral code is enshrined in their belief. The five articles which embody the creed of Shintoism are:

"1. Adoration or preservation of pure fire, as the emblem of purity and instrument of purification.  
"2. Purity of soul, heart and body to be preserved.  
"3. Observance of festive days.  
"4. Pilgrimages.  
"5. Worship, both in the temples and at home.

"The Shinto temples are very plain structures, built of the finest kinds of woods exquisitely finished, but destitute of paint, gilding and, as far as possible, of metal. Within the temple no idols, images or effigies are to be seen. The only symbols of worship are the mirror, or tamagoto, and the god. The mirror, it is said, was brought from heaven by Thairigi-no-Mikoto, who came from Amaterasu, the sun goddess, to restore order among the contending deities who at that time dwelt on earth. She is reported to have said to him:

"Look upon this mirror as my spirit; keep it in the same house and upon the same floor with yourself, and worship it as if you were worshipping my actual presence."  
"The go-hat is simply a slender wand of unplaited wood, from which hang two long pieces of paper, noted as to present a twisted appearance. It is supposed to attract the attention of spirits. Some of the prayers used in worship consist simply in repeating the name of the deity, others in repeating a few sentences supposed to possess magical efficacy. As an obstacle to the advance of the Christian religion in Japan, Shintoism is not formidable, notwithstanding its assumed place in the traditions and affections of the people. The Methodists number about 2,500 converts in Japan up to the present time. Of these some 2,000 are members of the church, and the other 500 are probationers. Our people have asked me to petition for a resident bishop, and I see no reason why their demands should not be complied with. The conference of Japan is entirely self supporting. It asks no assistance from this country for the support of churches and societies. A work could be done there by a liberal expenditure of money, but so far as the missions already established are concerned, no aid is necessary. I have been since July, 1883, president of the Tokyo-Eccl. Convention, which is the annual Methodist Episcopal college in Japan. During the past year we have had about 250 students in attendance. Out of that number 21 have become converts to Christianity, and a large number take a lively interest in the doctrines of the Christian faith. "Several years ago there was strong opposition to Christianity on the part of certain people calling them-

## The Negro as a Fatalist.

Some traits are common to all members of the negro race. The dandy is yet to be born who would not be willing to subsist for the rest of his life upon an exclusive diet of pork, corn bread, cabbage, butter and watermelon. Having such dietary ideas, it follows that the negroes must, of necessity, be fatalists. They have no faith in the "ounce of prevention" theory, and look upon the idea of taking precaution against disease as "white folk's foolishness." No matter how contagious the sickness, they have no fear of it; I recall an instance of a cook who requested permission to set up with the body of the president of her society. He was only breakfast time the following morning the lady mistress casually inquired into the nature of the defendant officer's disease, and was electrified by the careless answer, "Black smallpox."

Scenes of sickness and death possess a horrible fascination for them. They congregate in and about the shade of suffering, discussing the patient's symptoms, criticizing the medical treatment of the case, uttering pious phrases and singing their weird hymns. As the disease nears its almost invariably fatal termination they gloat over the last scenes and revel in funeral anticipations. No sooner has breath left the body than the clock is stopped; the mirror, if mirror there be, is shrouded in white, and white curtains are hung at the doors and windows. The corpse is kept as long as circumstances and the police will permit, and an almost uninterrupted course of prayer and singing is maintained until the hour of burial.—New York Post.

**Packing of Human Beings.**  
The cellar population of New York city is a source of incessant danger to the poor, who occupy the better kind of tenement houses, the packing of human beings in those great cavernous spaces is one of the worst evils of the city. It is a gross, filthy and breeds every variety of criminal habits. From 20,000 tenement houses comes 75 per cent. of the mortality of our population, and I have little doubt as much as 90 per cent. of the offenses against property and decency.

Overcrowding is the one great misfortune of New York. Without it we should be the healthiest large city in the world, and a great proportion of the crimes which disgrace our civilization would be nipped in the bud. While the city grows as it does now, there is no possibility of a thorough sanitary, moral and religious reform in our worst wards.

Few girls can grow up to maturity in such a mean and crowded neighborhood. Few boys can become honest and virtuous. Few boys can become honest and virtuous. Few boys can become honest and virtuous.

It is plainly impossible to learn everything that deserves to be learned, and, on the other hand, to give up in despair and let things go by the board is, of course, both foolish and wicked. The first thing is to select the three or four branches most congenial to one's disposition and capacity, and set one's self to master them thoroughly. The next thing is, as Emerson says, to "top off" decisively one miscellaneous activity. The man's business or profession. The others should be entirely distinct and different.

I know a man who is at the head of an important and elaborate railway enterprise in Boston, and whose whole time before he was engaged by the railroad was devoted to the study of the history of the world. But in the evenings he studied astronomy, and finds in this pursuit both refreshment and intellectual enlargement. Music is a favorite "second love" with many; and chemistry, geology, botany, history, so long as they are pursued in a leisurely way, are not only pleasant, but they are also a source of knowledge and refinement.

**At a Turkish Wedding.**  
Turkish wedding festivities last several days, during which Gypsy dancing girls and musicians entertain hosts of women at the home of the bride's parents. Much frivolity is indulged in, much cigarette smoking and coffee drinking, swarms of beggars are fed and bawled out, and many presents received and given. But all this time the expectant young Turk has never set eyes on his intended. At the beginning of the festivities the bridegroom is taken to his father's house bearing the bulky trousseau of the bride, for the Turkish custom is for the bride and her belongings to be brought to the home of her husband. Guests begin at once to distribute the articles of the trousseau among the bride's friends, and to do so everything off to the best advantage. Festivities are continued at both houses. On the third day friends of the bridegroom proceed in a body to the house of the bride, and on the sixth the bride is conducted to the house of her husband, where she stands at the door to receive her well-wishes. Thomas Stevens in New York Sun.

**Central America's Table Manners.**  
When traveling in a foreign country it is a disgrace to travel to praise or criticize, but if I do let the cat out of the bag, she has so far to run that her starting point cannot be traced. Table manners in this country are villainous. A long rectangular table is set, the cups, saucers and extra dishes are arranged in line down the center. When any individual is ready for the next course, he pushes his dirty plate away from him, takes another from the center of the table, hands his knife and fork to the servant, who wipes them off and returns them. All eaters seem to be in a hurry. In other countries, when anything is desired from another dish, it is customary to help yourself by using the spoon that belongs to that dish, but here this is pressing, and it is a common sight to see four or five men striking their own individual forks into the same dish at the same time.—New York Times.

It is injurious to rub the eyes while inflamed by the cutting winter winds and the dust raised therefrom, and equally so to bathe them and go out immediately again in the air, as then there is danger of catching a cold. A prominent optician declares that most of the eye troubles at this season are caused by imprudence in rubbing or bathing. He also says that in rubbing the eyes the tear line from the outside to the nose should be followed, though the majority pass dangers from the inside out, which he asserts, affects the sight and produces crows' feet. The ladies will assuredly heed the last statement.—New York Times.

## THE WIND THEIR STEED.

Carl and Carlotta Myers Propose a Daring Plan.

Professor Carl E. Myers and his wife, Carlotta, of Mohawk, N. Y., who are well known balloonists, think they have got the currents of the upper air so well mapped out that they can cross the continent either way at will, and propose to prove it by going aerially to San Francisco.

Their plan is, however, that they have repeatedly tried, the most sensational instance being that of the late Professor John Wise, who traveled 1,900 miles in twelve hours, but not in the direction he wanted to go. Since that experience the accepted opinion has been that the air currents could not be mastered.

Myers insists on the contrary, and she and her husband intend to try their system soon. She has made many voyages, in which she landed almost where she would, and maintains that by noting the direction of the currents and the wind, and even a change from black ink to blue has been known to be beneficial. Of course you must have quick pens in your assortment, but will not be a help to you.

A friend, who does a great deal of writing, has turned to the typewriter for relief, but that is all that affords. The fingers have got into the cramped habit, and in the use of the typewriter, which is a stiffening them. Nothing but an infinite variety of appliances, constantly changed, will afford the desired relief.—"Causette" in Boston Herald.

**Dying with the Heima Plant.**  
The lady who is about to undergo the dying process is stretched out at full length on her back, and is not allowed to stir. The paste is put on the soles of the feet, the toes included, about an inch thick; the upper part of the feet is never dyed. Soft leaves are then applied, as a covering, and the whole is tightly strapped in linen.

The same process is gone through with the palm of the hand and the fingers. To keep the application in place, the lady must lie perfectly still all night for no other parts of the body must receive the dye, and a spot on the back of the hand or the finger joints would be a great disfigurement.

At this time she is dreadfully tormented by swarms of mosquitoes and flies, but she is not allowed to drive them away. In the upper classes slaves watch all night to keep away these pests with fans.

The same process must be repeated for three nights to obtain the desired result; but, once finished, it remains for a month, and cannot be washed out.—"An Arabian Nights."

**Grizzly and Buffalo.**  
When there were buffalo on the plains the grizzly bears were great hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met there was always sure to be a contest, but it was seldom that the grizzly was the victor. The buffalo was usually the victim. The grizzly would charge upon the bear, which awaited the onset of his foe erect in his haunches. As the buffalo dashed upon the bear, the latter threw himself aside, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his fore paws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A grizzly bear has been known to engage in quick succession four or even five buffaloes, and to kill every one of them. It frequently happened, however, that some younger and more active bull than his companions succeeded, in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible fore paw, long enough to give in turn a fatal thrust with his horn in the bear's side, puncturing the vitals, and making of the contest a mutual slaughter.—New York Sun.

**Dr. C. R. Agnew.**  
In the death of Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York, the medical profession loses a noble and well known member. Dr. Agnew was born in New York in 1830. After receiving a private school education he entered Columbia college and graduated in 1854. He studied medicine with Dr. J. K. Rogers, for many years surgeon of the New York Hospital. He attended the regular course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving also in the New York Hospital. After being graduated from the medical school in 1857 Dr. Agnew practiced for a year on the shores of Lake Superior, and then a small mining town. He then returned to New York, and being offered the appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, he went to Europe to complete his studies. Dr. Agnew returned to America in 1855, and married the following year. He held the position as surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary until April, 1884, when his duties on the United States sanitary commission compelled him to resign. In 1883 Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed Dr. Agnew to be surgeon general of the State, and he held that position until his death. He was a man of great energy and high character, and his services to the State and to the medical profession were many and valuable.

**Marriage in Great Britain.**  
Britain seems to have arrived at a point of her civilization similar to that reached years ago by France, when the increase of native population begins diminishing. That is shown by the rapid decrease of the number of marriages. In 1833 there were 17.9 marriages to every 1,000 inhabitants; in 1885 there were only 14.4, and in 1885 only 14.1 to 1,000.—Foreign Letter.

**Life Insurance Statistics.**  
Statistics of the life insurance show that there are now \$20,000,000 policies in this country, representing an aggregate insurance of \$2,100,000,000. During the past year more than \$400,000,000 of new insurance was written, and more than \$70,000,000 distributed among policy holders in death, endowment and dividend payments.—New York Evening World.

**Workers in Copper.**  
Though workers in copper seldom suffer from ill health from their work, yet the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old copper-miners have had their hair turn green in color, and their bones have been found green after death.—Chicago News.

**A Ball in Mormondom.**  
You will probably meet young Mr. Brigham at the ball to-night, dear.  
Daughter—Yes, mamma.  
Utah Mother—And you must be pleasant as possible. Mr. Brigham is the only desirable part of the season.  
Mother—You know, the only desirable part of the season.

## SOMEWHERE.

Let's this hour to sorrow; nay, refrain. But think that skies are now are somewhere bright.

For others, the green leaves are dancing light, And loaves meet where blossoms in the lane. Flowers, the sky children of the sun and rain. And somewhere torrents in their youthful might, Scouring the smooth path, leap the dizzy height. And mountains summit gladden pure of stain.

Somewhere for poet hours fumes twines her wreath. Somewhere to noble purpose souls are won By holy living or heroic death: Brave hearts exult, not quail at fortune's frown; And somewhere there is rest for all who breathe, Somewhere a land where sorrow is unknown.—H. T. R. in London Spectator.

**Remedies for Writer's Cramp.**  
Change all the conditions frequently, the height of the chair or of the table, the kind of paper, using sometimes the smoother, sometimes the rougher sort. Make every description of pen and paper, and change them frequently. Don't try to write a handsome hand, for that is something that a person who has writer's cramp in perfection cannot do. Be satisfied with legibility, and this there need be no difficulty about. The trouble seems to be a nervous one, and very little things will affect it. The change from paper that is used to paper that is not, and vice versa, will often give relief, and even a change from black ink to blue has been known to be beneficial. Of course you must have quick pens in your assortment, but will not be a help to you.

A friend, who does a great deal of writing, has turned to the typewriter for relief, but that is all that affords. The fingers have got into the cramped habit, and in the use of the typewriter, which is a stiffening them. Nothing but an infinite variety of appliances, constantly changed, will afford the desired relief.—"Causette" in Boston Herald.

**Dying with the Heima Plant.**  
The lady who is about to undergo the dying process is stretched out at full length on her back, and is not allowed to stir. The paste is put on the soles of the feet, the toes included, about an inch thick; the upper part of the feet is never dyed. Soft leaves are then applied, as a covering, and the whole is tightly strapped in linen.

The same process is gone through with the palm of the hand and the fingers. To keep the application in place, the lady must lie perfectly still all night for no other parts of the body must receive the dye, and a spot on the back of the hand or the finger joints would be a great disfigurement.

At this time she is dreadfully tormented by swarms of mosquitoes and flies, but she is not allowed to drive them away. In the upper classes slaves watch all night to keep away these pests with fans.

The same process must be repeated for three nights to obtain the desired result; but, once finished, it remains for a month, and cannot be washed out.—"An Arabian Nights."

**Grizzly and Buffalo.**  
When there were buffalo on the plains the grizzly bears were great hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met there was always sure to be a contest, but it was seldom that the grizzly was the victor. The buffalo was usually the victim. The grizzly would charge upon the bear, which awaited the onset of his foe erect in his haunches. As the buffalo dashed upon the bear, the latter threw himself aside, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his fore paws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A grizzly bear has been known to engage in quick succession four or even five buffaloes, and to kill every one of them. It frequently happened, however, that some younger and more active bull than his companions succeeded, in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible fore paw, long enough to give in turn a fatal thrust with his horn in the bear's side, puncturing the vitals, and making of the contest a mutual slaughter.—New York Sun.

**Dr. C. R. Agnew.**  
In the death of Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York, the medical profession loses a noble and well known member. Dr. Agnew was born in New York in 1830. After receiving a private school education he entered Columbia college and graduated in 1854. He studied medicine with Dr. J. K. Rogers, for many years surgeon of the New York Hospital. He attended the regular course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving also in the New York Hospital. After being graduated from the medical school in 1857 Dr. Agnew practiced for a year on the shores of Lake Superior, and then a small mining town. He then returned to New York, and being offered the appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, he went to Europe to complete his studies. Dr. Agnew returned to America in 1855, and married the following year. He held the position as surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary until April, 1884, when his duties on the United States sanitary commission compelled him to resign. In 1883 Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed Dr. Agnew to be surgeon general of the State, and he held that position until his death. He was a man of great energy and high character, and his services to the State and to the medical profession were many and valuable.

**Marriage in Great Britain.**  
Britain seems to have arrived at a point of her civilization similar to that reached years ago by France, when the increase of native population begins diminishing. That is shown by the rapid decrease of the number of marriages. In 1833 there were 17.9 marriages to every 1,000 inhabitants; in 1885 there were only 14.4, and in 1885 only 14.1 to 1,000.—Foreign Letter.

**Life Insurance Statistics.**  
Statistics of the life insurance show that there are now \$20,000,000 policies in this country, representing an aggregate insurance of \$2,100,000,000. During the past year more than \$400,000,000 of new insurance was written, and more than \$70,000,000 distributed among policy holders in death, endowment and dividend payments.—New York Evening World.

**Workers in Copper.**  
Though workers in copper seldom suffer from ill health from their work, yet the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old copper-miners have had their hair turn green in color, and their bones have been found green after death.—Chicago News.

**A Ball in Mormondom.**  
You will probably meet young Mr. Brigham at the ball to-night, dear.  
Daughter—Yes, mamma.  
Utah Mother—And you must be pleasant as possible. Mr. Brigham is the only desirable part of the season.  
Mother—You know, the only desirable part of the season.

## Better Outlook.

It is a matter of daily remark, in the Eastern financial centers, that mining business presents many more favorable and attractive features to business men than ever before. From this we argue a satisfactory improvement in the tone of public opinion regarding this important enterprise, and unless some unforeseen and unfavorable movement should occur, it is safe to predict, not only a marked improvement but a rapid change in the minds of the people, which will result in the movement of large sums of needed capital in the direction of mining investment. The chief danger we apprehend will be from injudicious and short sighted movement of parties owning properties, or interested in mining localities, who, in their haste to secure the prize that is offered, may, as they have many times in the past, practically kill the goose that would have laid for them the golden egg.

It may be truly said that the lethargy of the past few years, and of the present time, which has crippled so many promising localities, is due rather to the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the nine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the